

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4826. 號一廿月二十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

日八廿月一十年庚戌

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL, DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDON & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KIMURA & WAZEL. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELMOS, Esq. A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2,150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS. LETT'S DIARIES for 1879. Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES. CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES. COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. COCOA MATTING. TAPESTRY CARPET. DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS. WHITNEY BLANKETS. REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns. TABLE LINEN. FINE TURKISH TOWELS. LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN. GREEN and MARONE REP. FLANNEL SHIRTINGS. FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits. NAVY BLUE SERGE. CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns. ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS. CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES. VERNON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES. COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING OIL BELLS. IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES. TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description. FOLDING CHAIRS. CIGARS, CIGARETTES. KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description. CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS. CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH. CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

ROSE & Co. have received, ex Argyle, from France and English MAILS, A WELL-SELECTED STOCK, comprising:—
LADIES' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED FRENCH BONNETS and HATS. FRENCH FLOWERS & FEATHERS. FANCY TIES and SCARVES. PLAIN and FANCY LINEN and LACE SETS. NEW RIBBONS and LACES. SUNSHADES in all the Newest Patterns. FRENCH MANTLES and SHAWLS. DRESS MATERIALS in all the Leading Shades, with VELVETTES and TRIMMINGS to match. BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, New Shades. CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL WRAPS. COSTUMES, and EMBROIDERED PE-LISSES, WOOL GAITERS, HOSIERY, &c. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY, BOATERS and TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRAVELLING RUGS, &c. BED and TABLE LINEN. TAPESTRY and CRETONNE HANGINGS, in all the New Shades and Designs. TABLE CLOTHS and COVERS, to match. RIDER DOWN QUILTS. A Good Selection of MECHANICAL and other TOYS and GAMES, including ROCKING and VELOCIPED HORSES. CHILDREN'S FRENCH PERAMBULATORS. DOLLS' FRENCH PERAMBULATORS. LAWN TENNIS and CROQUET SETS. TENNIS MARKERS and BALLS. THE CLEOPATRA, ROULETTE, MAGIC FISH, &c., &c. BONBON and CRACKERS, in Great Variety. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEARS' GIFTS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in the Latest Novelties and Inventions.

Hongkong, December 11, 1878. ja1

S A M U E L J. HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR "STRENGTHENED" AND HAS FOR SALE—

NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS. WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds. TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS. HATS in every Style. DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 11, 1878. ja1

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES

—AND— PRESENTS.

PLUM PUDDINGS. CHRISTMAS CAKES. MINCEMEAT. SMYRNA FIGS. ELVAS PLUMS. CRYSTALLISED FRUITS. DRAGEES. French and English BONBONS. CHOCOLATE for DESSERT. ASSORTED COCAQUES. TELEPHONE CRACKERS. CONFERENCE CRACKERS. AQUARIUM CRACKERS. French and English TOYS. MECHANICAL TOYS. DOLLS, in latest Parisian Costumes. SWIMMING DOLLS. DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX. DANCING and WALKING DOLLS. PUNCH and JUDY SHOW. ROCKING HORSES. MUSICAL BOXES. TEA and DINNER SETS. NOAH'S ARKS. WHEELBARROWS. GUNS and SWORDS. SPADES and PAIRS. BARREL ORGANS. French ALBUMS. LADIES' DRESSING CASES. GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. WORK BASKETS and BOXES. LADIES' COMPANIONS. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. CARD RECEIVERS. STATUETTES. Bohemian FLOWER VASES. Pharaoh WRITING CABINETS. SCENT CASES in Velvet and Crystal. RUSSIA POCKET BOOKS. MOROCCO CIGAR CASES. Electro-Plated SCISSORS in Cases. BIBLES. PAINT BOXES, Fitted. TOILET BOTTLES and VASES. ANEROIDS. CROCODILE SCENT CASES. CIGAR BOXES. WRITING DESKS. MEERSCHAUM PIPES. LATEST DESIGNS in Electro-Plated WARE. MARK TWAIN'S SOPA BOOKS. PARRAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "AMERICA," of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engine by Messrs. Tait and McCulloch, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyds 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam Winches, and HANFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft, for 2. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first-class order. Spare Engine-Gear and Coal to be sold SEPARATELY. For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEERS, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen. TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers,
Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ALEXANDER ROAD.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

NOTICE.
FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his Patients at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the Medical Hall.
Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to announce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably under the Usual Prices. Shortly expected from England, an Elegant Assortment of SILVER CUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878. ja1

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY will take place about the middle of FEBRUARY next. The Days of Exhibition will be advertised at an early date.

W. M. B. ARTHUR, Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. BRADLEE SMITH, General Agent, pro tem.
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th Inst. to the 3rd Proximo, both days inclusive. A. NEWTON, Manager.
Hongkong, December 13, 1878. ja3

SUBMARINE DIVING.

CAPTAIN W. CLARK has all the Necessary Appliances for SALVING OPERATIONS, and is prepared to undertake Contracts to work at Wrecks to the Depth of 20 Fathoms.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 8, 1878. ja9

F. HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support. Shop—WILLIAMSON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. 46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 20, 1878. ja20

W. KERR TAYLOR, HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER, DECORATOR. GLASS EMBOSSEING AND GILDING. No. 8, Lyndhurst Terrace, HONGKONG.
December 9, 1878. ja9

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE," NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

WONG CHIU, PHOTOGRAPHER. No. 84, Queen's Road, HONGKONG. (Opposite the P. & O. Co.) CHINESE VIEWS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.
December 11, 1878. ja11

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESSO." Capt. S. ASHROD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Day-light. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co. Hongkong, December 19, 1878. de22

FOR YOKOHAMA & KOBE. The Steamship "GLENGYLE." Captain QUARTLEY, will leave for the above Ports at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 20, 1878. de24

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET." Captain POCKLEY, will be despatched as above on the 28th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 17, 1878. de28

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI. The Chartered Steamship "ZAMBOANGA," will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, December 17, 1878. de28

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEROT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "FRAGUADY," Commandant GAYVAIN, will be despatched for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG shortly after her arrival from Europe. L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEROT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe. L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON. The S/S L. I. Swedish Bark "ALMA." Captain O. OHLSSON, will be despatched as above on or before the 10th January, 1879. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.) The British Bark "HOTSUR." Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports. For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR MANILA. The A 1 American Ship "DON QUIXOTE." Captain KING, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, December 16, 1878. de23

FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Bark "CRUSADER." Captain INGRAM, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, December 16, 1878. de30

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "S. R. BEARSE." Captain OAKES, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, December 16, 1878. de30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "MIN-Y-DON." Captain LESLIE, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "MONETA." Capt. BERRY, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 26, 1878. de26

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "AMY TURNER." Captain NEWELL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 26, 1878. de26

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 German Bark "MANILA II." GONNEL, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 5th January.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG. The S/S L. I. German Bark "CONDOR." STEFFENS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The American Ship "FLEETWING." GUEST, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "MEROUY." D. THOMAS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "MELROSE." PLUMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 2, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 German Bark "NIAGARA." PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glengyle* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods— with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 21st Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 20, 1878. de27

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. RENNEQUIN, Agent.

Ex "Anadyr".

T. H. Tan Sive, 4 pike, Metal, from Batavia.

Ex "Pei Ho".

N.M.K. (in diamond) 54½ Imp. Aldridge V.S.O. Salmon & Co., from London, 2 cases Millinery.

Hongkong, December 5, 1878.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE at the Western end of the ALBANY.

For Particulars, apply to Messrs LINTHARD & Co.

Hongkong, December 19, 1878. de26

WANTED.

POSSESSION 15TH JANUARY NEXT, in a Central Locality.

A HOUSE of 4-6 ROOMS.

Apply to

A. B. O., China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 18, 1878.

TO LET.

IN THE HOUSES on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

No. 2, THE FIRST FLOOR, with immediate possession.

No. 3, THE FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT, either separately or together, with immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung, The Idol K'woh Shing Wang, Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual, Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Translations of Chinese School-books, The Ballads of the Shi-king, The Fekingese Jiu-ting, Notes on Chinese Grammar, Jottings from the Book of Rites, Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Devices for Keeping Time, Modes of Consulting the Oracles, Chinese Bank Notes, The Mammoth, The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon,"

The K'iu-lin, A Remarkably True Bird, Legends on Soapstone and Chinaware, The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao.

Breeding Pearls, Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

Also,

MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th December, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *PELHO*, Commandant PASQUALINI, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 27th December, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. RENNEQUIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 14, 1878. de28

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*GAELIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 31st December, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th December. PARCELS PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same to be declared.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PARCELS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de31

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to Close his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, he will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have this Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr G. D. PITMAN to Sign per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself as GENERAL AND SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENEKE.

Office, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG TOOK CHAU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, General Agent, pro tem.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rate of 10% Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

TWENTY-THIRD MEETING.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 23RD AND 24TH DECEMBER, 1878.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1878.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Brokers Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outrigger Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Ladies' Purse." For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Round Stake Boat and back to Flag Ship. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For House Boats. Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—International Race. "Challenge Cup"—presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Men-of-War's Boats, any rig. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Sailing Ships' Boats only. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1878.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For House Boats. Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—"Members' Cup"—presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—Senior Sculls. Cup presented by the Paresse Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5. Winner of the "Ladies' Purse" excluded.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For Officers of H.M.S. *Iron Duke* against Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club, to be rowed in Canton Poots. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Poots. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For all open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For Yachts over 20 tons. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

YACHT RACE.—For Yachts not exceeding 20 tons. Entrance \$3. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Prize presented by the Hongkong Yacht Club.

DUDLEY C. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong, December 17, 1878. de24

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878. my29

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. H. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. F. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RAYNER, and to B. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

UNDER the Management of D. K. GRIFFITH, recently of the WOODBURY Co.

Enlargements are now being made in PERMANENT PICTURES, Guaranteed to be Indestructible by time or climate and at Prices very little more than were charged for the old perishable Silver Prints.

Amongst the Novelties is a quick-setting instrument for the production of Children's Portraits.

ALL STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY Taken Daily at Moderate Charges. Studio, QUEEN'S ROAD, Newly refitted, The Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, December 18, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co. having SURRENDERED PAYMENT, the Board of Directors of the above Company, at a SPECIAL MEETING held at the Head Office TO-DAY, the 9th Instant, Appointed Mr. J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent, pro tem, by whom all Business of the said Company will be transacted.

To Confirm the Action of the Board of Directors with Reference to the Appointment of Mr. J. BRADLEE SMITH as Extraordinary Agent of the Company, an Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1879, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when an audited Statement of the Affairs of the Company will be submitted.

By Order of the Board,

WM. REINERS, Chairman.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. ja13

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS, Deceased.

IT is hereby notified that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS, Deceased, was granted to the Undersigned on the 25th day of November, 1878.

(Signed) J. H. DOS REMEDIOS.

" J. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

" A. C. DOS REMEDIOS.

" A. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

Hongkong, December 14, 1878. ja14

NOTICE.

FOUNDRY AND DOCK, FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

TENDERS will be Received until the 1st JANUARY, 187

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prizes Medal, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOTTERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
FLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Caps of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATTI & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUIT,

where they may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments, Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins, &c., also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles,
CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Services.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, &c., also

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all kinds of HOTEL

regalia.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance of London reference, and addressed to the Office,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON.

PELLATTI & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous malady or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a woman, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 55, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20s 7d 1w 1d

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH, SUITABLE TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 5d. EACH, AND TINS, 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 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871s., 872s., 873s., 874s., 875s., 876s., 877s., 878s., 879s., 880s., 881s., 882s., 883s., 884s., 885s., 886s., 887s., 888s., 889s., 890s., 891s., 892s., 893s., 894s., 895s., 896s., 897s., 898s., 899s., 900s., 901s., 902s., 903s., 904s., 905s., 906s., 907s., 908s., 909s., 910s., 911s., 912s., 913s., 914s., 915s., 916s., 917s., 918s., 919s., 920s., 921s., 922s., 923s., 924s., 925s., 926s., 927s., 928s., 929s., 930s., 931s., 932s., 933s., 934s., 935s., 936s., 937s., 938s., 939s., 940s., 941s., 942s., 943s., 944s., 945s., 946s., 947s., 948s., 949s., 950s., 951s., 952s., 953s., 954s., 955s., 956s., 957s., 958s., 959s., 960s., 961s., 962s., 963s., 964s., 965s., 966s., 967s., 968s., 969s., 970s., 971s., 972s., 973s., 974s., 975s., 976s., 977s., 978s., 979s., 980s., 981s., 982s., 983s., 984s., 985s., 986s., 987s., 988s., 989s., 990s., 991s., 992s., 993s., 994s., 995s., 996s., 997s., 998s., 999s., 1000s., 1001s., 1002s., 1003s., 1004s., 1005s., 1006s., 1007s., 1008s., 1009s., 1010s., 1011s., 1012s., 1013s., 1014s., 1015s., 1016s., 1017s., 1018s., 1019s., 1020s., 1021s., 1022s., 1023s., 1024s., 1025s., 1026s., 1027s., 1028s., 1029s., 1030s., 1031s., 1032s., 1033s., 1034s., 1035s., 1036s., 1037s., 1038s., 1039s., 1040s., 1041s., 1042s., 1043s., 1044s., 1045s., 1046s., 1047s., 1048s., 1049s., 1050s., 1051s., 1052s., 1053s., 1054s., 1055s., 1056s., 1057s., 1058s., 1059s., 1060s., 1061s., 1062s., 1063s., 1064s., 1065s., 1066s., 1067s., 1068s., 1069s., 1070s., 1071s., 1072s., 1073s., 1074s., 1075s., 1076s., 1077s., 1078s., 1079s., 1080s., 1081s., 1082s., 1083s., 1084s., 1085s., 1086s., 1087s., 1088s., 1089s., 1090s., 1091s., 1092s., 1093s., 1094s., 1095s., 1096s., 1097s., 1098s., 1099s., 1100s., 1101s., 1102s., 1103s., 1104s., 1105s., 1106s., 1107s., 1108s., 1109s., 1110s., 1111s., 1112s., 1113s., 1114s., 1115s., 1116s., 1117s., 1118s., 1119s., 1120s., 1121s., 1122s., 1123s., 1124s., 1125s., 1126s., 1127s., 1128s., 1129s., 1130s., 1131s., 1132s., 1133s., 1134s., 1135s., 1136s., 1137s., 1138s., 1139s., 1140s., 1141s., 1142s., 1143s., 1144s., 1145s., 1146s., 1147s., 1148s., 1149s., 1150s., 1151s., 1152s., 1153s., 1154s., 1155s., 1156s., 1157s., 1158s., 1159s., 1160s., 1161s., 1162s., 1163s., 1164s., 1165s., 1166s., 1167s., 1168s., 1169s., 1170s., 1171s., 1172s., 1173s., 1174s., 1175s., 1176s., 1177s., 1178s., 1179s., 1180s., 1181s., 1182s., 1183s., 1184s., 1185s., 1186s., 1187s., 1188s., 1189s., 1190s., 1191s., 1192s., 1193s., 1194s., 1195s., 1196s., 1197s., 1198s., 1199s., 1200s., 1201s., 1202s., 1203s., 1204s., 1205s., 1206s., 1207s., 1208s., 1209s., 1210s., 1211s., 1212s., 1213s., 1214s., 1215s., 1216s., 1217s., 1218s., 1219s., 1220s., 1221s., 1222s., 1223s., 1224s., 1225s., 1226s., 1227s., 1228s., 1229s., 1230s., 1231s., 1232s., 1233s., 1234s., 1235s., 1236s., 1237s., 1238s., 1239s., 1240s., 1241s., 1242s., 1243s., 1244s., 1245s., 1246s., 1247s., 1248s., 1249s., 1250s., 1251s., 1252s., 1253s., 1254s., 1255s., 1256s., 1257s., 1258s., 1259s., 1260s., 1261s., 1262s., 1263s., 1264s., 1265s., 1266s., 1267s., 1268s., 1269s., 1270s., 1271s., 1272s., 1273s., 1274s., 1275s., 1276s., 1277s., 1278s., 1279s., 1280s., 1281s., 1282s., 1283s., 1284s., 1285s., 1286s., 1287s., 1288s., 1289s., 1290s., 1291s., 1292s., 1293s., 1294s., 1295s., 1296s., 1297s., 1298s., 1299s., 1300s., 1301s., 1302s., 1303s., 1304s., 1305s., 1306s., 1307s., 1308s., 1309s., 1310s., 1311s., 1312s., 1313s., 1314s., 1315s., 1316s., 1317s., 1318s., 1319s., 1320s., 1321s., 1322s., 1323s., 1324s., 1325s., 1326s., 1327s., 1328s., 1329s., 1330s., 1331s., 1332s., 1333s., 1334s., 1335s., 1336s., 1337s., 1338s., 1339s., 1340s., 1341s., 1342s., 1343s., 1344s., 1345s., 1346s., 1347s., 1348s., 1349s., 1350s., 1351s., 1352s., 1353s., 1354s., 1355s., 1356s., 1357s., 1358s., 1359s., 1360s., 1361s., 1362s., 1363s., 1364s., 1365s., 1366s., 1367s., 1368s., 1369s., 1370s., 1371s., 1372s., 1373s., 1374s., 1375s., 1376s., 1377s., 1378s., 1379s., 1380s., 1381s., 1382s., 1383s., 1384s., 1385s., 1386s., 1387s., 1388s., 1389s., 1390s., 1391s., 1392s., 1393s., 1394s., 1395s., 1396s., 1397s., 1398s., 1399s., 1400s., 1401s., 1402s., 1403s., 1404s., 1405s., 1406s., 1407s., 1408s., 1409s., 1410s., 1411s., 1412s., 1413s., 1414s., 1415s., 1416s., 1417s., 1418s., 1419s., 1420s., 1421s., 1422s., 1423s., 1424s., 1425s., 1426s., 1427s., 1428s., 1429s., 1430s., 1431s., 1432s., 1433s., 1434s., 1435s., 1436s., 1437s., 1438s., 1439s., 1440s., 1441s., 1442s., 1443s., 1444s., 1445s., 1446s., 1447s., 1448s., 1449s., 1450s., 1451s., 1452s., 1453s., 1454s., 1455s., 1456s., 1457s., 1458s., 1459s., 1460s., 1461s., 1462s., 1463s., 1464s., 1465s., 1466s., 1467s., 1468s., 1469s., 1470s., 1471s., 1472s., 1473s., 1474s., 1475s., 1476s., 1477s., 1478s., 1479s., 1480s., 1481s., 1482s., 1483s., 1484s., 1485s., 1486s., 1487s., 1488s., 1489s., 1490s., 1491s., 1492s., 1493s., 1494s., 1495s., 1496s., 1497s., 1498s., 1499s., 1500s., 1501s., 1502s., 1503s., 1504s., 1505s., 1506s., 1507s., 1508s., 1509s., 1510s., 1511s., 1512s., 1513s., 1514s., 1515s., 1516s., 1517s., 1518s., 1519s., 1520s., 1521s., 1522s., 1523s., 1524s., 1525s., 1526s., 1527s., 1528s., 1529s., 1530s., 1531s., 1532s., 1533s., 1534s., 1535s., 1536s., 1537s., 1538s., 1539s., 1540s., 1541s., 1542s., 1543s., 1544s., 1545s., 1546s., 1547s., 1548s., 1549s., 1550s., 1551s., 1552s., 1553s., 1554s., 1555s., 1556s., 1557s., 1558s., 1559s., 1560s., 1561s., 1562s., 1563s., 1564s., 1565s., 1566s., 1567s., 1568s., 1569s., 1570s., 1571s., 1572s., 1573s., 1574s., 1575s., 1576s., 1577s., 1578s., 1579s., 1580s., 1581s., 1582s., 1583s., 1584s., 1585s., 1586s., 1

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS FLORENCE HOWE.
THIS EVENING,
(SATURDAY), December 21st, 1878.

TWO OPERAS.

THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1878.

Will be produced for the First Time in
Hongkong—
LEO'S COMIC OPERETTA
"THE CRIMSON SCARF."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Bassanio, Mr. H. V. FRANKLIN.
Cornelio, Mr. H. HAGEMAN.
Ernesto, Mr. H. PHILLIPS.
Marco, Mr. G. ANDREWS.
Blanco, Miss B. DRABGER.
Tessa, Miss C. CLARA STANLEY.

CHAS. LEBROCCO'S OPERETTA EXTRAVAGANZA

"THE SEA NYMPHS;
A ROMANCE OF
A TIDAL TRAIN."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Coralie—PEARLINE.
(Two Sea Nymphs sent in a rash moment,
by their friends to a Finny-shing
School at Pookham).
Miss CLARA STANLEY,
Miss FLORENCE HOWE.

SMITH-JONES,

(Engineers in the service of the Ocean
Cable Maintenance Co., Limited).
Mr. H. VERNON, and Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

TWINKLE FIN, Miss B. DRABGER.

KRAKEN—TORPEDO,

(Submarine monsters in love with Coralie
and Pearlina).
Mr. H. HAGEMAN, and Mr. H. PHILLIPS.

NETUNE,

(Rules of the Waves when Britannia is
otherwise occupied).
Mr. G. ANDREWS.

Scene—Davy Jones's Locker.

Accompanied—Miss A. DRABGER.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs LAY, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a
Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls, Two DOLLARS.
Pit, One DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.
Hongkong, December 21, 1878. de23

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

M. R. H. VERNON
begs to announce that he will
shortly take his
FAREWELL BENEFIT.

On which occasion he will be assisted by the
AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS,
Who have kindly given their valuable
services.

COMEDY AND OPERA

FOR
MR. H. VERNON'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT.

Particulars shortly.

Hongkong, December 16, 1878.

For Sale.

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR
FOR SALE.

In QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. jal

NOW READY.

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT.** Parts I
and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ERICK,
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Priced FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LAY, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I Have This Day RESUMED my BUSI-
NESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at
this Port.

R. H. CAIBNS,
Surveyor for Local Insurance Offices and
 Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, December 21, 1878. fcl

BRITISH BARK "DAVINA,"

Captain SCOTT.

TENDERS will be Received at the Office
of the Underigned up to Noon of
the 24th Instant, for DOCKING the above
Vessel, and also for REMETALLING her
if required.

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on
Board, or to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 21, 1878. de24

To-day's Advertisements.

REGATTA HOLIDAYS.

THE undermentioned BANK'S will
Close for Public Business at 12
O'clock Noon on MONDAY and TUES-
DAY, the 23rd and 24th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
D. A. J. CROMBIE, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of
India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia and China,"
WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
E. SCHWELBLIN, Adm. Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, December 21, 1878. de24

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE" will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on TUESDAY, the 24th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 21, 1878. de24

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORNEY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.
Morison.—Meyer & Co.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.
Gouyo.—Laudstein & Co.

NAPLES, British barque, Capt. W. L.
Bryar.—Messageries Maritimes.

FISH OF FORTH, British barque, Capt.
J. Cowper.—Olyphant & Co.

EARL OF DEVON, British barque, Captain
James Beer.—Captain.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. Je-
sen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HAMBURG, German barque, Captain H.
von Kroge.—Eduard Schellhaus & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson.—Captain.

OLIVE, British steamer, Captain N.
Prowse.—Borneo Company, Limited.

S. H. BEARDE, American barque, Capt.
A. R. Oakes.—Russell & Co.

PRAXTON, British barque, Captain H.
Schoel.—Wieler & Co.

CRINGALE, British barque, Captain John
Le Couter.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRINCE ARTHUR, British barque, Capt.
R. Wills.—Chinese.

KVIE, Norwegian barque, Captain Ole
Larsen.—Meyer & Co.

MAID OF JUDAH, British barque, Capt.
Alfred W. Webb.—Rozario & Co.

DAVINA, British barque, Captain Geo.
Scott.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21, *Menelaus*, British steamer, 1559,
R. F. Scale, Shanghai Dec. 9, Amoy 12,
and Swatow 20, General.—BUTTERFIELD &
SWIRE.

Dec. 21, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, from
Canton.

Dec. 21, *Strathmore*, British barque, 500,
Hornsworth, Swatow Dec. 20, Ballast.—
CAPTAIN.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21, *Danube*, for Bangkok.

21, *Johann Smidt*, for Quinhon.

21, *Chop sat*, Chtr. R. C., for a cruise.

21, *Earl of Devon*, for Rangoon.

21, *Niagara*, for San Francisco.

21, *Albay*, for Amoy, &c.

21, *Civilis*, for Takao.

21, *Maritima*, for Manila.

21, *Geelong*, for Europe, &c.

21, *Sophie*, for Guam.

CLEARED.

Firth of Forth, for Rangoon.

Tartar, for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Menelaus*, from Amoy, &c., 898 Chi-
nese for Straits.

DEPARTED.

Per *Geelong*, for Hongkong: for South-
ampton, Messrs A. O'Hilly, S. Ray, &c.,
and C. Canope; for Galis, Mr. Tugwell; for
Bombay, Messrs A. Moorman, G. Jacob-
bhoy, S. Moorjee, and Victor; for Singa-
pore, Messrs Collins and G. Halpern. From
Shanghai, for London, Mr. John Prior.

From Yokohama: for Galis, Capt. A. H.
Hornby.

Per *Danube*, for Bangkok, 74 Chinese.

Per *Albay*, for Amoy, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Strathmore* reports:
Fine weather throughout the passage.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Belgia*, sailed December 3rd,
1878.—For Yokohama, 954 bags Sugar,
420 pkgs. Iron, and 168 pkgs. Merchandise;
from San Francisco, 56,828 bags Rice, 714
bags Beans, 870 pkgs. Quicksilver Flasks,
80 boxes Prepared Opium, 268 pkgs. Tea,
4 pkgs. Crude Opium, 8 pkgs. Silks, 4,066
pkgs. Merchandise, and 28 boxes Treasure
valued at \$100,000; for Boston, 2 cases
China-ware; for New York, 288 bales Silks,
2 cases Silks, 107 pkgs. Merchandise, and
8 boxes Treasure valued at \$11,000.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,
& LONDON.—
Per *Patroclus*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
23rd inst.

For YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
Per *Glenyle*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 24th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per *Diamond*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 24th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, COOK-
TOWN, MELBOURNE, &c.—
Per *Zamboanga*, at 2.30 p.m., on Satur-
day, the 23rd inst., 12 cent rates.

MAILS BY THE FARNON PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet, *Peiho* will
be despatched from Hongkong on
SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Naples;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia,
Galle, Australia, New Zealand,
Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychel-
les, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 27th December.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 28th December.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Post-
ing of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases. Post-
ing of all printed matter ceases.

11 a.m. Mails closed; except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 a.m. Letters may be posted on
board the Packet with the late fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

Hongkong, December 12, 1878. de23

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet *Somerset*,
will be despatched from Hongkong on
SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, with
Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island,
Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen,
Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas-
mania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Mel-
bourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m.
Supplementary mail on board with 18
cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1878. de23

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.

Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J.
Henderson. Services at 5 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A.
B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on
every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yesss leave for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Noon.—Local Banks close.

1 p.m.—Regatta commences.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, December 24.—
Noon.—*Glenyle* leaves for Yokohama, &c.
Noon.—Tenders for Docking the *Davina*,
close.

1 p.m.—Regatta.

4 p.m.—*Diamond* leaves for Manila.

WEDNESDAY, December 25.—
Christmas.

FRIDAY, December 27.—
Transfer Books of the H. K. & C. Gas
Co., Limited, closed from this date to
3rd Proximo, inclusive.

Goods per *Glenyle* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, December 28.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Noon.—*Somerset* leaves for Singapore, &c.
3 p.m.—*Zamboanga* leaves for Port
Darwin, &c.

TUESDAY, December 31.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

SUNDAY, January 5.—
Manila II leaves for San Francisco on
or about this date.

FRIDAY, January 10.—
Alma leaves for London on or before
this date.

MONDAY, January 13.—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the
Head Office, Hongkong.

MONDAY, January 20.—
Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship *Ameri-
ca*, by Messrs. Hughes & Legges, on or
about this date.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla,
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 9.10 p.m.

DIED.
On the 27th October, 1878, at Calcutta,
ABRAHAM L. AGAR, aged 54 years.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1878.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]
(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Governor and High Commissioner
has sent an Ultimatum to Cetywayo.

NAPLES, 18th December, 1878.
A new Ministry has been formed under
the Presidency of Depretis.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The nominations for the Hongkong Derby
close to-day.

The services at Union Church to-morrow
will be conducted by the Revd. B. C.
Henry of Canton.

We are informed that the str. *Iracaquady*
left Saigon for Hongkong this morning
(21st), at 10 o'clock p.m., and passed Cape
St. James at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

A somewhat novel "express" has been
sent round to-day announcing that "first
class Actors" will perform at the Ko Shing
Theatre to-night; the admission is to be 30
cents, and the important announcement is
added that "Carriages may be ordered for
11 o'clock."

Serious fears are entertained about the
fate of the French iron barque *Julie*, which
left this for Quinhon and Touron on 3rd
August, and although duly despatched from
the former port with part of her cargo, she
has never been reported as having arrived
at Touron.

The weather promises to be all that could
be wished for the Regatta of 1878. The
programme comprises twenty events, viz.
10 for Monday and 10 for Tuesday. There
are a good number of entries, and the
Regatta should prove a pleasant
break in the monotony of Hongkong
life. The steaming *Fame* has been very
kindly lent for the occasion by the
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Com-
pany, and is advertised to leave Peddar's
Wharf on both days at 12.30, 1 and
1.30 p.m. for the flag-ship *Malacca*,
returning at 5 p.m. each day. H. E. the
Governor has signified his intention to
be present. The band will, by kind per-
mission of Colonel Jago and the Officers
of the 74th Highlanders, play on board
the flag-ship each day. Captain Cairns
has kindly consented to act as Judge for
the yachts and open sailing boat races, and
Mr. J. P. McKuen for the rowing matches.
The umpires and starters are: Rowing, Mr.
W. Hynes; Yachts, Mr. E. Beart; and
Open sailing-boats, Captain E. Burns.
There are seven entries for the Yacht Race,
rather a large fleet, and it remains to be
seen whether the old-stagers will maintain
their reputation. At present there are only
three entries for the sailing boat race and
three for the ladies' prize. We trust that
nothing will crop up to mar the efforts of
the Committee to afford a couple

NEW RECRUITS FOR THE POLICE FORCE.

His EXCELLENCY, in reply to Mr. RYAN, said that his despatch requesting the Crown Agents to recruit 16 men for the police force should have reached London in time to enable the men to arrive in this Colony by the end of the present year, if the Agents acted promptly on his instructions, but he could not say if they had done so or not. If they had, the men should be here before the end of the year.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Mr. LOWOCK said that a great deal was said at one time about a floating engine. What had been done in the matter? Mr. MAY said the question had been gone into very fully at different times. So far as his opinion was concerned he was opposed to the establishment of a floating engine. They would have to maintain a number of boatsmen constantly on board, and there would be considerable danger of the destruction of such an engine in dirty weather. A scheme was on foot for mounting one or more engines on barges, which would answer the purpose of floating engines and escape the danger of a heavy sea. The suction hose had also been lengthened, and other steps such as the digging of wells were in contemplation to increase the efficiency of the fire department.

His EXCELLENCY said the suggestion of carrying fire engines on barges was a good one, because they had now a couple of steam-launches constantly on duty, ready to tow the barges to any desired spot.

Mr. KESWICK dwelt on the importance of having thoroughly effective and sufficient fire extinguishing arrangements and apparatus in the Colony, especially such as could be used along the Praya where so much valuable property was stored.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

On arriving at the estimate for these allowances, Mr. RYAN proposed that the estimate be so framed as to permit of an allowance of \$28 per month to be made to St. Joseph's Hospital. "It was a most deserving institution and it had suffered lately very much from the recent heavy rain."

Mr. HAYLOR said in reply to Mr. KESWICK that the institution was a Magdalene establishment for fallen women. He supported the proposal.

Mr. LOWOCK said the matter had been discussed in the Finance Committee, but there was an objection to granting a sum as compensation for damages from the rains, as that might open the way to other claims. Otherwise he was in favour of the vote.

Mr. RYAN said he would propose it as a purely charitable vote.

His EXCELLENCY suggested that they should wait for the report of the Commission on the Contagious Diseases Ordinance. He understood that the Commission arrived at the conclusion that not far short of \$100,000 profits had arisen under the operations of the Ordinance of 1877, and the allowance, following the custom at Home, might be made from that fund. As he had explained on a previous occasion, this revenue would not again appear on the estimates, but following out his desire to take the sense of the Council on every penny expended, he would take care that any vote for St. Joseph's Hospital was brought before the Finance Committee.

Mr. KESWICK and other members of the Council expressed themselves in favour of an additional allowance to the institution.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

His EXCELLENCY said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had sent him a draft of a Bill which the Government were thinking of submitting to the Imperial Parliament to enable colonial governments to transport back to the United Kingdom any European prisoners who might be sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. The Bill might not have a large operation in this Colony, but nevertheless it was a Government measure fit to lay the measure before Parliament no doubt it would be to some extent satisfactory to the Colony, seeing the scheme for sending their convicts to Labuan had fallen through.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF THE PRAYA.

His EXCELLENCY said in regard to the vote for works and buildings he might briefly refer to the memorial which he had received from honourable friends on the Council and others with respect to the widening of the Praya. He referred that memorial to the Surveyor General, who had before him the despatches from the Secretary of State, and the returns of the work accomplished. Already a considerable portion of the work had been done, and, having these facts in his possession, the Surveyor General made a brief report upon the memorial, and the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with his wish, conveyed the substance of that report to his honourable friends who sent in the memorial. Her Majesty's Government after years of consideration and after consulting Sir John Coode, a most eminent engineer, had resolved to carry out the works which were now in operation. Some gentlemen had fallen into a fallacy in estimating the cost of the proposed widening. The moment they got into deep water the expense of widening the Praya was increased enormously. After that memorial had been presented to him he was waited upon at Government House by a leading Chinese gentleman in the Colony, and he said the Chinese holders of property were also desirous of having an extension of the Praya. He explained the matter to him, and his answer was that he was authorized to say that the question of expense need not concern the Government, inasmuch as they, the Chinese, would put their hands in their pockets and pay for the extension on the condition that they derived some benefit from the reclamation proposed to be made. That was a proposal which he did not feel justified in accepting for reasons which he had already indicated and others. On one future day, however, if the Chinese were to bring the matter forward in a business like way, their proposal might possibly receive consideration.

Mr. KESWICK said His EXCELLENCY had placed weighty reasons before them for the action taken upon the memorial, still he could not but express his regret that in fixing the line of the Praya it had not been extended seawards, perhaps not 20 feet, but 10 feet. A great necessity existed for the widening of the Praya.

Mr. LOWOCK enquired if the works were being carried out on the scale recommended by the Commission some years ago. There was an impression abroad that that scheme had been considerably modified. The extension recommended by the Commission was, he believed, in some parts ten feet, and they also recommended that the work should be carried out in different styles according to the requirements. He thought

it would be well for some information to be given on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. PRICE said that he would have been better able to reply definitely to his hon. friend if he had been given; as it was he could only give vague generalities. The history of the Praya Wall had been one of great vicissitudes. Despatches, drawings and designs had frequently passed between the Colony and the Mother Country on the subject; and this caused great delay. Then again the Consulting Engineer to H. M. Government had frequently been absent from England during the past few years—in Natal, Ceylon, New Zealand and Australia. The opinion of the Assistant Engineer (which was not the less valuable) had been given, and it is a pity that they did not obtain that opinion in 1875 instead of 1878. So far as the scheme of the Commission was concerned, it had been so altered as to be no longer recognisable. To mention only one item, Portland Cement had been decided upon, while he had proposed China-lime concrete, and this change increased the expense very materially. Concrete being cheaper by 3 to 1 than Portland Cement. This item alone, when the question of submarine foundations was concerned, was a very important one as to cost. Every barrel of Portland Cement imported via the Suez Canal costs the Government \$5, and thousands would be required; so that on this ground he could not recommend the scheme suggested in the memorial. Besides he felt certain that a counter-proposition was sure to come from home, the rough cost of which would have been nearly \$240,000. Under these circumstances he would not advise His EXCELLENCY to carry out the proposal of the memorial. Again, he believed that many gentlemen who signed the memorial were not aware that it was intended to reconstruct only such portions of the Praya Wall as were most in want of strengthening, while they retained other portions, which they only banked and repaired. As the portions which were only repaired must remain, they could not very well construct the new portions twenty feet inside of these, as that would destroy the continuity of the sea wall. That was an insuperable objection.

Mr. KESWICK here said that it was never contemplated to make huge indentations in the wall in that manner, but to preserve the line unbroken.

Mr. PRICE continued to say that perhaps he had not made himself clear. If portions of the wall were repaired only, there must necessarily be breaks and indentations; and the carrying out of the proposition to widen the Praya would involve the complete renewal of the entire structure from beginning to end. Then they had already had to wait for 4 or 4½ years, and what delays might they not now be liable to? It might perhaps seem to be disrespectful thus to allude to the Home authorities; but the Colonial Office and other officials at home were not always able to do what was required at a moment's notice. But while the subject was referred home the typhoon season would come round; and while they had experienced unparalleled good luck for some years, no great cyclone having visited the Colony since 1874, still if a typhoon overtook them while the wall was in its present condition, various marine property lots would be placed in great jeopardy. So that, much as he agreed that it was not fortune the widening could not now be undertaken, he thought the most judicious thing to do now was to go on and have the wall finished before the next typhoon season. There was another thing which weighed somewhat, viz., that the contracts had been entered into with the Chinese for carrying out the work, and this would have given rise to legal claims in the event of postponement. This, though probably not a great matter, taken with other considerations, helped to a conclusion against the proposal of the memorialists.

Mr. RYAN remarked that he thought that many residents who signed the memorial recognized the facts, and would have been glad of an addition of ten feet outside (according to the suggestion of the Commission), failing the twenty prayed for.

His EXCELLENCY next referred to tree-planting, and without recapitulating what he had said last year on this subject, he remarked that his hon. friend the Surveyor General had taken great pains with the new nurseries. There were now six million seedlings, many of which would be ready to plant out immediately, and labour was now employed to dig holes necessary for planting them on the hills overlooking the town. They were to be planted also close to what is called Plantation Road. He would here mention that the estimate for planting out 1½ or 2 million trees was \$36,000; and although it might be thought well to carry out this work at once, he had decided to proceed on a more moderate scale. Certain natives had expressed their willingness to plant them on the hill-tops, and barren and useless portions of the Colony, on certain conditions, that they would have the benefit of the firewood derived from the young plantations. Those who visited the mainland occasionally would be aware that in the old established villages there were numbers of plantations of fig-trees. In the Lamma Island they could see plantations of fig-trees planted by the villagers themselves, who saved the seeds for that purpose. It was the Chinese custom to use the lower branches for firewood; there were strict rules on this subject, which were very fairly carried out. A similar proposal had been made to use for this purpose parts of the Island available; and his intention was to embrace the offer. The Chinese doubtless were far-sighted, and hoped at the end of ten years or so to be recompensed for the expense they now incurred.

On the passing of the vote for Roads, Streets and Bridges, His EXCELLENCY observed that he could not but express his high sense, and he believed he expressed the feeling of this Council and of the community of the manner in which their hon. friend the Surveyor General did his work in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) When strangers passed through here and were taken round to see the rights they would invariably say, referring to the public works of the Colony, "Ah, you have the best Surveyor General." After several other items were read over and approved, His EXCELLENCY remarked that the Estimated Expenditure (exclusive of the Civil List) amounted to \$778,410.00, and he would move they do pass.

Mr. RYAN having seconded, the motion was carried.

His EXCELLENCY next called attention to an Ordinance to amend Ordinance 9 of 1876, entitled "An Ordinance for Licensing and Regulating the Sale of Prepared Opium." He asked the Council to read it a first time, and he hoped they would pass it rapidly. The Attorney General had taken great pains with it. He would not read the title, but he

hoped they would communicate as to the earliest day on which they could do so, after they were supplied with printed copies and had read the draft. There were none of the points before objected to in the present bill, but he had dealt only with topics upon which they had all agreed. As in Singapore, there was a section providing that the out-going Farmer shall be prevented from taking any steps to injure the incoming farmer. Furthermore, it armed the Opium Farmer with additional revenue officers, to be appointed on the nomination of the Farmer. He would also, as in Singapore, have certain powers to seize opium either prepared or being prepared; and where utensils for preparing opium are found, and the person using such has in his possession raw opium, that raw drug can be confiscated under the new ordinance, in accordance with excise rules all over the world, the possession under such circumstances being presumptive of fraud. The fines for breaches of the ordinance are also made heavier and more severe; and a warrant may be issued by a Justice of the Peace where he has reasonable ground for believing that illicit opium boiling is going on. In moving the first reading of the ordinance, he had the satisfaction of informing the Council that he had succeeded in obtaining a certain increase, he would have a substantial increase, in the rental for the Opium Farm. They knew the difficulties attending this question, the many varied interests involved, and the network of intrigue which surrounded it; but he had beyond all doubt obtained a substantial increase. He would not mention what the figure was, but he could assure them that it was substantial.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in response to the Governor, explained that a short ordinance to extend Ordinance 1 of 1875, "to provide means for enforcing good order and discipline in the Police Force employed in the Royal Naval Yard to the other Establishments of the Royal Navy in this Colony," was merely to extend the provisions of the Police Discipline Ordinance to Kowloon or any other place in the Colony where the Naval Yard authorities had premises. The bill was read a first time.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said there were one or two acts which required legislative authority, one of which was a gratuity to Mr. Van der Horst, for services at the Civil Hospital during the last seven or eight months. The duties referred to, which had been unusually heavy, requiring constant and close attention, were performed by Dr. Horst with great zeal and satisfaction; and the gratuity, equal to four months' full pay of Dr. Wharry, to be paid to Dr. Horst amounted to \$840. This item, which would appear in the current year's expenditure, had been sent round to and approved by the Finance Committee. There was one other item requiring legislative authority regarding Government buildings. There had been an increase of public buildings, and it was necessary to keep them in repair. Great damage had been done to them by the violent storm of May last; and a supplementary vote, which had been sent round to and approved by the Finance Committee, was needed.—The vote was passed.

DEPORTATION.

His EXCELLENCY was about to adjourn the Council, when Hon. H. LOWOCK rose and brought forward his motion, notice of which had been given at the previous meeting, calling for returns and correspondence referring to cases for deportation. He said that the production of the papers he called for would tend to remove several discrepancies and misunderstandings about the Deportation Ordinance. He moved: "That the Correspondence between the Government and the Supreme Court, the Magistrates, and the Police Department, with reference to every case deported or recommended to the Executive for deportation, since April 1877, be laid on the table."

Hon. W. KESWICK begged to second the motion.

His EXCELLENCY said he had informed the hon. member at last meeting that he would at once have the papers desired laid before the Council, and he had requested the Acting Colonial Secretary to do so: they were now laid before them. At the same time he had added a little more than those called for, previous to April 1877, the time when he arrived in the Colony. It so happened that by going back a few months in 1876, some light was thrown upon the thing that worked. There was a case in 1876, in which a recommendation from the Magistrates to deport five offenders was made. The recommendation was duly considered, and the result was that three of those recommended were not deported, and two only were sent away. He thought it well the Council should know the reasons which influenced his predecessor to refuse those three applications, as that would also throw some light on the question. He himself had acted upon the recommendation in every case in which no illegality could be proved to exist; and it was well to bear in mind that the Governor, when a paper comes before him, must be scrupulously careful to see whether the requirements of the law have been carried out. The other day the Captain Superintendent of Police sent for sanction to prosecute a returned deportee, or for breach of conditional pardon. After arrest nothing further is done till the sanction of the Governor is obtained. This was done on the suggestion of the Chief Justice, who once came to him and spoke of a warrant signed by the Governor that was found to be illegal. Sir John Smale said that this was a sort of scandal that ought to be avoided, and no prosecution of this kind is now proceeded with until we know that the prisoner has broken the law. Well, Captain Deane asked for the Governor's sanction to prosecute this prisoner for breach of conditional pardon in 1878; and under the old system he would have been prosecuted at once. The Attorney General lost not a day in giving his opinion, which was that the prisoner referred to had served his legal term of imprisonment according to the terms of the remission system. For instance, suppose a man is sentenced to nine years, and conducts himself well, he is released on serving six years under a contract that entered into with the Government. The Attorney General found that this man had served his legal term, and the prisoner's conduct, according to Mr. Douglas was "very good," so that the man had really complied with his part of the condition. He had obtained a conditional pardon, but was punished for life, and told that if he returned he would be severely dealt with. Generally the prisoner was supposed to make an application for this conditional pardon, and sign a paper; but it has happened and did happen in this case that the

prisoner did not know this. He now comes back, and the Attorney General cannot agree to a prosecution for an offence that in point of fact was never committed. His duty as Governor was to see that the law was strictly enforced, and not broken for the purpose of punishing these people. All the correspondence would be submitted; and by that time they would have the report of the Commission, composed of three of the best authorities (Messrs. May, Hayllar, and Ryan) on Police and the state of crime in the Colony. A good many documents included in the return were now in the hands of that Commission, and the Council therefore would also have the satisfaction of obtaining an opinion on the whole case.

The Acting CHIEF JUSTICE observed that His EXCELLENCY had promised a Commission on the Penal Servitude Ordinance, and asked when that might be looked for.

His EXCELLENCY replied that nearly all the members of Council were already sitting on Commissions, and they must wait till a few had completed their labours.

The Council then adjourned.

DIFFICULTIES AND PERSECUTIONS OF CHRISTIANS IN THE 惠州 PREFECTURE, KWANG-TUNG.

(Continued.)

A spirit of unusual hatred and animosity against the Christians has of late been manifested in the Prefecture of 惠州 in consequence of which Protestant and Roman Catholic Christians have been equally sufferers. This is one of the largest prefectures in the province of Kwang-tung. The prefectural city is on the eastern river and the districts belonging to it extend from the sea-shore in the South to the Ka-yin-chu prefecture in the North. It is the Southernmost district of Kwai-shan, and in the more northerly district of Lyung-chon where proceedings have taken place which are not only deplorable from a Missionary point of view, but which indicate the unabated existence of the old national hatred by which the Chinese are influenced against foreigners and which appears to be encouraged by their authorities. Let me first state what happened in Lyung-chon, and in which the Basel Mission is chiefly concerned.

In the market town of Hok-shu-ha there is a man of some little property who has embraced the Christian religion, and wishing to devote some of his property to the service of the Lord, he dedicated two shops in the market, which were his own, to be converted into a place of worship for the benefit of the believers in the place. He drew up a paper to establish the fact of his writing, and handed this document to the Elders of the Church in Chong-tshun, which Hok-shu-ha is an out-station. The shops required some alteration. The roof was taken off to raise the walls a few feet higher, and make the place a decent hall of assembly for the Christians. The missionaries had nothing to do with the transaction, but to rejoice over the fact that Chinese Christians were bestirring themselves to act up to their Christian call; and to manifest a voluntary interest in the spread of the Christian religion. But the heathen would not quietly look on, and pretended to take offence at the fact that this intended "li pai thong" was in close proximity to an idol temple of theirs, where the gods of war and literature were wont to be worshipped. The next step they took was the issuing of a placard to the following effect:

"Since the time of the three Primordial Sovereigns and the five Emperors, correct doctrine was prevailing. The three cardinal objects of duty 三綱 and the five cardinal virtues 五常 proving the holy instructions by which the people were guided, so that the heresies of Yong and Mih could not injure the royal way, nor present the manifestation of the all-transforming rule of government 皇治教化 of the Middle Kingdom. How could it be allowed that the all-confusing heresies of the outside Barbarians should enter China, by which the empire would be upset and the families brought into disorder. Since we have established the market-town of Hok-shu-ha, and have erected a Wun Wu 文武 temple for the worship of the gods of war and literature, education has been flourishing, and the protecting influence of these two gods 帝 has been felt by the four

classes of people (scholars, agriculturists, tradesmen and merchants), and natives as well as strangers have enjoyed their blessings. Although ours is but a small place, yet trade has been flourishing, the produce of the soil has never been wanting, our sons were decorated with the official hat and our daughters were asked in marriage, and all this is due to the spiritual influence of the two gods 帝 whom we worship.

"Now there are some base-faced fellows, who relying on the power of the Barbarians 夷, have had the audacity to build a li-pai-thong (place of divine worship) close to the temple of our two gods 帝. Heaven and earth will not tolerate this, Spirits 神 and men equally detest this, and it would not only be a great obstacle in the way of the Wun Wu 文武, but would give cause—our people gradually to turn Barbarians, and the power of the Barbarians would take an unchecked course in every direction. It is utterly inadmissible to allow the Barbarian devil 夷魔 to build a chapel side by side with the temple of the two gods. Fathers must warn their sons, elder brothers must warn their younger brothers, and laborers must not do any work merely for the money they expect to get. Then the two gods will bestow their reward etc. etc. This is a publication of the whole market town."

It had, however, not the desired effect of preventing the Christians from continuing the building, and petty annoyances were resorted to, with the intention of doing all possible harm. They came at night and stole the building materials, and it unfortunately happened that one of the men, engaged to watch, in defending the property entrusted to him, hit one of the thieves with a spear. The next thing in the morning was that a corpse was brought into the place, and that a corpse of the above under repair was accused of having killed a man.

Ten witnesses were brought against him and this testified at once laid hands on his cattle and other moveable property. The man went personally to Lyung-chon to enter a protest against this false accusation, but was detained as a prisoner in the mandarin's office. Some official correspondence now ensued, of which the

result was that the Governor of Canton sent a "Wu-yen" to Lyung-chon to investigate the matter, and to judge the case.

When this special envoy of the Governor arrived in Hok-shu-ha the missionaries, Messrs. Quasman and Schütte, resorted to the Ya-mun which was temporarily erected on the spot, to witness the proceedings. They were by no means impressed with the Wu-yen's judgment, as being impartial, and really meant to elucidate the truth, and were grieved to see that torture was applied to the accused in order to make him confess to having killed a man. Fortunately no such confession was made, and the truth was maintained, that a corpse had been brought to the place with the intention of bringing a false accusation against an innocent man. There were so many false witnesses that the Wu-yen contended there must be truth in their statement, and the end of it was, that the man was not released, but chained anew and carried off to the prison in the district city of Lyung-chon.

When the missionaries left the Ya-mun they were pelted with stones and had a narrow escape from being hurt seriously. The Wu-yen did not care for them and had even dropped words to the effect, "we do not want any Europeans in China, we are going to drive them out, you people must not believe their doctrine etc." He also said that no Chinese could give away a house for a place of Christian worship, without the consent of the authorities. In the Kwin-shan District, where the missionaries of the Rhenish Mission have been laboring for many years and where Mr. Dillthey had lately the opportunity of receiving 26 individuals into the Church, a stir was made in consequence, and the people were roused to opposition with equally objectionable language. The Christians are called 不法匪徒 lawless scoundrels, who brought outside Barbarians 夷人 to the place who promulgated their wicked doctrine 邪教 to the reduction of men's hearts in consequence of which there is no regard to loyal precepts nor obedience to village rules; if this is going on unchecked, the waters of the sea will not suffice to wash out the defilement thus caused. Here we are designated 魑魅魍魉, which four characters all mean evil spirits or devils, and the document winds up with a prohibition, against having anything to do with foreigners and their corrupt doctrine, threatening any offender with the burning down of his house, and taking of his fields from him. All such as have already fallen into the trap must at once repent and reform, in order to escape condign punishment. This is the expression of the united mind, and common hatred of 300 gentry.

Worse than all this was the fate which befell the Roman Catholic Missions in the same district. Father Luigi had bought a piece of ground in a village about fifty li distant from Fut-shu, the deed was stamped by the Mandarin in Kwin-shan, and no objection was raised by him to the proposed building of a place of worship. But the people in that region disapproved of it, and would have no such thing as a 天主堂.

After some ineffectual correspondence with the Mandarin, Father Luigi had the mortification to see the heathen using the most awful Lynch law in order to frustrate his plans and to deter the people from embracing the Catholic faith. They had given notice to the priest, that if he should commence building, they would fight him and his followers. Father Luigi thought they would not dare to do him and the Christians any harm, but he was soon undeceived, the mob coming with guns, spears and bamboo, and commencing a regular hunting down of the Christians, seizing five of them, and burning them alive, by wrapping them into cotton quilts which were saturated with oil, banging them up, and making a large fire under their feet. Father Luigi himself was robbed of all he had, and made good his escape at dusk, going straightway to Fut-shu, to report the occurrence to the prefect. He was kept there eight days, and the unreasonable request was made to him, to make a statement that nothing at all had happened. Finally he made his way to Canton and reported matters to his Consul. Since then a printed paper has been issued in thousands of copies by the Sovereign people of Yvui Shen, signed 闔郡全

敬 which is the nastiest of all the three here brought to our notice. It commences by saying that the purpose of this placard is to show reverence to the holy doctrine (of China) and to eradicate heresies, to protect the five human relations and the five social virtues in order to make perfect the way of man. Then it continues: "The difference between China 華 and the Barbarians 夷 is that in the doctrine handed down from the Sages the greatest stress is laid on the observance of the social virtues; Government instructs the people to be faithful and to practise filial piety. From the time of Shun it has been so; Imperial merit has been great and the people all submit to one Sovereign. The Barbarians show nothing of social virtues nor of polished manners.

"Whilst in China the social relations are considered of great value, those foreign devils 鬼番 have never submitted to the holy doctrine, and therefore they do not observe social virtues; although their custom is to have 禮拜 religious worship, men and women are confusedly mixed up thereby, and it may be taken for granted that in reality this is but an opportunity for them to practise fornication, thereby upsetting all social virtue, and acting against the principle of order, burying all sense of shame. Furthermore they are wolves by nature, having not the slightest sense of benevolence and rectitude, so that their conduct is equal to that of wild beasts, yet even worse than that. If no immediate action is taken to restore our people to correctness, the pain of virtue will be obliterated. Their crimes are already deeper than an abyss, and they are so filthy, that even dogs and pigs would refuse to eat their flesh, and therefore cannot live one morning in their company. Now all the good people have agreed together that if henceforth anyone dares to have intercourse with the Barbarian devils 夷鬼 under the pretext of worshipping and preaching, such a one is to be considered as off from his ancestors, as an outcast without religion and virtue.

"Is there any greater sin than this? All must unite together, beat the drum and fight them, for we cannot live with them

together in China; perhaps that by these means the social virtues will be protected, and the ways of man be made perfect. If any one disregards this advice, heaven will surely send down punishments upon him, and he will be destroyed by thunder."

Where will this end? It shows that these people are entirely ignorant of any existing treaties, and of the right Christian religion in China, as well as of the protection which is promised to all Chinese wishing to adopt the same. Whose fault is this? Certainly if governors and mandarins encourage their subjects in such enmity against foreigners and their religion, instead of informing them of the true state of things and warning them not to foolishly commit acts which cannot be tolerated, the consequences may be very serious. Timely warning would be a real benefit to the Chinese.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Acting Chief Justice SNOWDEN.)
21st December, 1878.

REGINA v. LEUNG ACHOW.

The prisoner who was found guilty yesterday of burglary and stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel valued at about \$240 was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment with hard labour. The Sessions were then adjourned sine die.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of Wong Yang Ting alias Wong Wa He, Mr. Holmes appeared to make an application on behalf of Wong Yang Ting alias Wong Wa He that he be adjudicated a bankrupt. The petitioner was confined in goal for debt the amount of the claim being \$4080, and he now sought his release on the grounds of inability to pay and prayed for the protection of the Court. His liabilities amounted to over \$25,000 and the bulk of his assets comprised shares in the Oriental Sugar Refinery. He also had property in Shanghai and Canton. Mr. Holmes also asked that the whole of the estate of the Oriental Sugar Refinery should be placed in the hands of the Court. The petition was granted.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, December 21, 1878.

OPUM—New Patna, cash, ..	\$560
Old Patna, cash, ..	—
Old Benares, cash, ..	580
Old Benares, cash, ..	—
New Malwa, cash, ..	720
Allowance Tails, ..	32
Old Malwa, cash, ..	730
Allowance Tails, ..	32

Exchange.

Bank on demand, ..	3/6
30 days' sight, ..	3/6
6 months' sight, ..	3/6
Credits, ..	3/6
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ..	3/6
Bombay demand Rupees, ..	221
Calcutta, ..	221
Shanghai demand, ..	73
80 days, ..	109
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ..	109
Sycee, ..	109
Mexicans, ..	4 1/2
Gold Leaf, 90s fine, ..	27.80
English Sovereigns, ..	5.52
Australian Sovereigns, ..	5.52

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 60 p. prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,600	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$230	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$380	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$210	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 7 1/2 p. prem.	
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., 5 p. prem.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17	
China Coast Ste. Nav. Co., Tls. 102	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$65	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65	
China Sugar Refining Co., 45	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$109	
Do. of 1877, 2108/10.	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

BONGKONG, December 21, 1878.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M., ..	30.200
Do. 1 P.M., ..	30.120
Do. 4 P.M., ..	—
THERMOMETER—9 A.M., ..	87
Do. 1 P.M., ..	70
Do. 4 P.M., ..	67
Do. (Wet bulb) ..	67
Do. Do. 1 P.M., ..	67
Do. Do. 4 P.M., ..	70
Do. Minimum over night ..	65

Shipping Intelligence.

The following are corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.,—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE,
AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Mar.		
28, Orade,	Liverpool	
30, Bristolian,	Antwerp	
June		
28, Underwriter,	Fortress Mours	
July		
18, Annie Bow,	Newcastle (s.w.)	
18, Lorimer,	Newcastle (s.w.)	
23, Sydneyham,	London	
21, Stander,	Antwerp	
27, Pilgrim,	Cardiff	
28, Abbey Cooper,	Antwerp	
30, Sumaride,	Hamburg	
31, Charnier,	Cardiff	
Aug.		
1, Bury St. Edmunds,	Penarth	
2, Alfredo,	Cardiff	
9, Urania,	Penarth	
10, Corea,	London	
11, Lota,	Cardiff	
12, Friedrich,	Cardiff	
Sept.		
18, Excalibur,	Hamburg	
17, James Shepherd,	London	
17, Cliturnum,	Liverpool (s.w.)	
22, Coloma,	San Francisco	
Oct.		
16, Jacobina,	Liverpool	
18, Hermann,	Bremen	
24, Burmesa (s.),	London	
28, Stentor (s.),	Liverpool	
Nov.		
8, Jan Peter,	Manila	

Portfolio.

TEARS.

Is it raining, little flower?
He glad of rain!
Too much sun would wither thee—
"Twill shine again.
The clouds are very black, 'tis true,
But just behind them shines the blue.
Art thou weary, tender heart?
Do glad of pain;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow,
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.

ROMEO'S APOTHECARY.

I do remember an apothecary.
And thereabouts he dwells—but his shop
Is on the corner of Capulet and
Market streets—where late I noted
Wearing his ulster in June, with
Overwhelming brows and a bad nose
Curling of smiles; meagre were his looks;
Sharp misery, dodging his landlord
And sitting around on a nail keg
Waiting for customers, had worn him
To the bones; and in his needy shop
A tortoise hung, an alligator stuff'd,
And other skins and skeletons of ill-shaped
Birds and fishes, including several bunches
Of peppermint, tansy, horse-radish and juniper
turnips.
And about his shelves a beggarly amount
Of empty boxes and fruit canisters, bladders,
Musty seeds, roots, bark and herbs.
All these were thinly scattered to make up a
show.
Noting this penny do myself I said:
"It is of a Sunday morn, a man did need
A whisky sling to brace up his
System before church, or a
Flask filled to keep in the house
In case of sickness, whose sale
On such a day is 'gainst the law in Mantua.
Here lives a catfish-wretch who would sell it
him.
Oh! this same thought did forever my need,
And this same needy man must sell it me!
As I remember, this should be the place;
Being Sunday, the beggar's shop is shut,
So I will hit me gaily round
And on the back door gently knock me;
Hail! he! good apothecary!"
—Old City Derrick.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

How many rays of sunlight are about us,
If we would only open our windows and let
them in.
Fashionable society can shower its favors
upon those who worship at its shrine, but
can never advance their real interests; in
fact it is a positive hindrance to a young
man to be fashionable.

It matters not how much we affect the
true man—how many artificial airs we put
on—our true character will be known by
others. We may succeed in deceiving for a
time, but the deception will be discovered.
The only successful course is to be a true
man—to set out our feelings and sentiments.
Enmities disappear as the mind becomes
enlightened and the horizon extends itself.
We thus learn to understand moral affections.
Brotherhood in afflictions is a link of
sympathy.

A tawdry outside is regarded as a badge
of poverty, and those who can sit at home,
and glow over their thousands in silent
satisfaction, are generally found to do it in
plain clothes.
Truth is always consistent with itself, and
needs nothing to help it out. It is always
near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is
ready to drop out before we are aware;
whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a
man's invention upon the rack, and one
trick needs a great many more to make it
good.

THE BENEFIT OF LAUGHING.

Dr. Greene, in his "Problem of Health,"
says there is not the remotest corner or little
inlet of the minute blood vessels of the
human body that does not feel some wavelet
from the convulsions occasioned by good
laughter. The life principle, or the
central man, is shaken to its innermost
depth, sending new tides of life and
strength to the surface, thus materially
contributing to insure good health to the person
who indulges therein. The blood moves more
rapidly, and conveys a different impression
to all the organs of the body, as it visits
them on that particular mystic journey
when the man is laughing, from what it
does at other times. For this reason every
good, hearty laugh in which a person
indulges, tends to lengthen his life, convey-
ing, as it does, new and distinct stimulus
to the vital forces. Doubtless the time will
come when physicians, conceding more im-
portance than they now do to the influence
of the mind upon the vital forces of the
body, will make their prescriptions more
with reference to the mind, and less to drugs
for the body; and will, in so doing, find the
best and most effective method of producing
the required effect upon the patient.

COMMUNISM AT THE CORNERS.

That amusing philosopher, Petroleum V.
Nealy, a well-known contributor to the
American press, expresses in this amusing
fashion the theories of communism current
among the more ignorant and lazy classes of
United States society, and some of our com-
munist nearer home might read and apply
the lesson with profit—
"The people saw that gradually the entire
wealth of the Corners was centering in the
hands of the bloated monopolists, Bascom
and Pollock. Bascom was gradually absorb-
ing all the capital of the democracy, for he
dealt in the goods, they bought, and our march
to beggary was steady and inexorable. We
couldn't work, because the native white Ken-
tuckian is averse to work, and likker he
must hev. We kin git on with a very little
bread, but likker is a prime necessity, and
there is no escape from 't. And so, as we
wuz perdoanin' nothin' and must live, Bascom
had got mortgages onto all our property, and
he wuz gradually absorbin' everything of
value. How to prevent this was the prob-
lem which we have discussed between drinks
for years. And lately, as Bascom had ab-
sorb'd the credit system, and insist upon
cash before takin' a drink, to prevent
mistakes and misunderstandings, we hev had
plenty of time to discuss this point.
The communists uv New York solv'd the
problem for us. The idee uv dividin' all the
property equally, and abolishin' at once every
both the creditor and the debtor class, uv
hevin' everybody share equally, not only all
the property, but the gains of business, struck
us as precisely wuz wuz, and we deter-
min'd to carry it into effect."

Deckin' Pogrom objected at first, for he
said he didn't quite see why he should give
up his farm, but I showed him ez Bascom
hold a mortgage onto it for more than it
wuz wuth, that it wuz under the present
notorious and oppressive system, inevitably
pass into his hands in a few short months,
it woudnt make any difference anyhow. He
consented, ez did Issaker Gavitt, whose
mortgage falls due in a month, and so did
Captain W. Teller, who has recently borrowed
a large sum uv a New England insurance
company.

Bascom objected and Pollock objected,
and we felt it necessary to yoose force. We
organized, and after resolvin' that capitol
wuz robbery, and whoever possessed more
wealth than any one else wuz a thief, we
moved on to Bascom and Pollock. Me and
Issaker Gavitt and Deckin' Pogrom was
appointed a committee to divide the property
up equitably. It wuz a very simple process.
There wuz exactly 400 present wuz we con-
sidered entitled to dividends, and all we had
to do wuz to inventory their goods and
divide 'em up. And we did it.

Bascom had on hand eggssakly two bars
uv likker, beside wat wuz in the bottles on
the bar, wuch the committee consumed to
support 'em downin' the division. This wuz
84 gallons uv likker, to be divided into 400.
In two bars there's about 672 pints, which
made a trifle over a pint and a half to each
Communist. We divided it up, each man
gittin' his pint and a half, wuch wuz promp-
tly drunk on the spot. For an hour after
the last drop disappeared the citizens wuz
enthusiastic over the idee, and Communism
wuz votid a great success.

Pollock's 400 yards of calico were divided,
and such things as woudnt not divide were
raffled off. Next morning the citizens met
at Bascom's and wanted their usual
"starter."

"How kin I set out likker," answered G.
W. "When I ain't got none? Yoo divided
it up yesterday afternoon."

"But yoo wuz agoin' to hev a fresh lot in
from Louisville last night," returned the
Deckin'.

"I wuz," replied Bascom, "but counter-
manded the order. I shan't keep no more
likker in the Corners till yoo git some
settled notions of finances. I don't like this
dividin' business. Yoo had better turn around
and find some one who didn't drink his pint
and a half, and make him divide wuch he
did consume ther share. I don't see how
yoo can stop this noshun after it's once
startid."

That wuz hopelss. Every mother's son ov
'em had drank his share on the spot, and
ther wuzn't a drop to be hed for love or
money. And ther wuz four hundred men,
all uv 'em waitin' for their mornin' starter,
and not a drop to be hed.
I don't know how a community fixed ez
we are kin hev communism in its purity.
We are in the iron grasp uv capitol and
don't appear to be able to git out uv it. Ef
we cood divide Bascom up, and then the
minut we took uv him was gone he
another man come in with a stock to divide
up, and so ad infinitum, it woudnt work; but
dealers in necessities, as the deckin' remarks,
is sordid, and when they dislikker the kind
uv a market the Corners wuz, he wuz aserted
they woud be too selfish to come in any
great numbers. While we uv the Corners
wuz adjustid up to the great principles of
communism, he didn't bleeve them ez hed
goods wuz.

A NEW PIANOFORTE.

A useful invention is that of Mr. W. Per-
cival, of Queen's Road, Raywater, which
reduces the pianoforte to portable dimen-
sions, and enables the performer to play it
in the most easy and comfortable position.
Instead of the keys being arranged in a
horizontal plane, they are placed vertically
on each side of the instrument, which is
strung on both sides of the back, and some
of the notes are duplicated, so that forte
effects can be readily produced in the centre
of the register. The keys are exactly the
same as in the ordinary instrument, the
lowest bass being placed at the bottom on
the left hand, and the highest treble note at
the bottom of the right hand clever. Four
and a half octaves are placed on each side,
and some of the top keys strike strings in unison.
The compass is seven octaves, as usual, but
about twenty of the upper keys give the
same note; so that the instrument can be
played on either side, or on both at once.
The instrument is a novelty, because it is
a pianoforte in a small compass, that can be
drawn up to the bedside, and is admirably
adapted for the singer who desires to face
his audience while playing the accompani-
ment to his song. Although so small, the
tone is good, and the fingering, being the
same as on the common form, it will prob-
ably find favour with students of the in-
strument, as well as with the general public.
—Echo.

THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

The subjoined is an interesting contribu-
tion on the subject of the supply of silver
from the United States. Mr. Robertson fails,
however, to take into account the large
output of silver from mines other than
California. Colorado, for example, is
rapidly advancing to the front rank as a
silver-producing State.

"San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1878.
"Sir—In the Times of September 16
and 17 there are letters from an Indian
Civilian and from Mr. Street Seyd, declar-
ing that there is a large accumulation of
silver at the mines on this coast, which in
the Times of the 18th Sir H. M. Hay
discredits the statement.

"The reason given by 'An Indian Civilian'
for this 'huge accumulation' is a
misunderstanding between the American
rallyway proprietors and the owners of the
silver mines. The former ask such exorbitant
transit rates that the mine-owners are
endeavouring to starve them out by storing
most of the silver raised.' To this it is only
necessary to say that there is no misunder-
standing whatever between Wells, Fargo,
and Co., the bullion carriers of this coast,
and the mine-owners, and that the rates of
transit for bullion are unchanged.

"Mr. Seyd says that this large accumula-
tion is 'due not so much to the disputes with
the railways as to the policy adopted by the
rich owners pending a possible agreement on
silver at the late Monetary Congress at
Paris. This having failed, the mine-owners
cannot wait much longer in sending forward
their supplies.' In reply to this I beg to
state that the total silver bullion in this
city, where it is nearly all refined, and
where it is all stored, is less at the present
time than \$3,000,000. And, as there is no
stock at the mines, the 'huge accumulation'
is a myth.

"As it may be of interest in connection
with the production of silver to show that
the bulk of the large ore-body in the Con-

solidated Virginia and California mines has
been taken out, and that production from
them is now proceeding at a very greatly
diminished rate, I subjoin an abstract of the
statistical history of these two mines, in
order that it may be perfectly reliable. I
may state that all the figures have had
official sanction.

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA MINES.			
Total Production of Gold and Silver.		Dividends.	
1873	645,582		
1874	4,981,484		
1875	16,717,395	\$35,640,000	
1876	16,657,849		
1877	13,734,019		

CALIFORNIA MINES.			
Total Production of Gold and Silver.		Dividends.	
1873	62,738,129		
1874	6,876,057	\$5,400,000	
1875	216,948	None.	
1876	239,916	None.	
1877	259,092	None.	

"Total silver in above \$33,705,690 same weight and fineness as the old silver dollar and the new silver dollar—that is 412½ grains 9-10ths fine per dollar.

CALIFORNIA MINES.			
Total Production of Gold and Silver.		Dividends.	
1875	243,908		
1876	13,400,841	\$22,680,000	
1877	18,924,850		

CALIFORNIA MINES.			
Total Production of Gold and Silver.		Dividends.	
1878	32,778,751		
1879	8,345,568	\$5,400,000	
1880	348,191	540,000	
1881	256,499	540,000	
1882	290,937	None.	

"Total silver in above, about \$21,600,000, same weight and fineness as the old and the new silver dollar.

"It will be seen from the above that the two great Bonanza mines that were to deluge the world with silver are in great measure exhausted, after producing about \$55,000,000 of silver, without reckoning discount. It seems as if they might pay further dividends, and drag out a profitable existence on a reduced scale for some time to come; but it is safe to assert that their future production can have but very trifling effect on the silver-market. Just, however, as the supply from these mines is so largely reduced, an important ore-body has been discovered in the Sierra Nevada mine, about half a mile north of the California mine, on the same ledge, though its limits have not yet been determined. It promises to make a few more 'Bonanza Kings,' as it is controlled by other owners than those who control Consolidated Virginia and California. The price of the Sierra Nevada shares has advanced enormously, and Union Consolidated, Mexican, and Ophir, the three mines between Nevada and California, have also advanced in consequence of their proximity to the new discovery. The last two months have witnessed the most excited market in mining stocks that has been seen here since the Consolidated Virginia and California excitement of the winter of 1874-75. The following figures will show what enormous speculative chances there were in this market, though but few more outside investors get much benefit in movements like these, as the insiders usually contrive to get most of the profits, and generally a large amount of the money of outside investors besides:—

	July 27, Sept. 27, Oct. 5.	Price per Share.	Price per Share.	Price per Share.
Sierra Nevada (100,000 shares)	\$8	\$280	\$241	
Union Consolidated (100,000 shares)	7	170	175	
Mexican (108,000 shares)	12½	88	82	
Ophir (100,000 shares)	39½	82	65	
Consolidated Virginia (540,000 shares)	6	18½	10½	
California (540,000 shares)	8½	14½	14	

"These were not the highest prices, but in Sierra Nevada from July 27 to September 27—that is two months—these figures show an advance in value of more than \$25,000,000.
"It is not to be lost sight of, however, that Germany has sold in the last few years double the amount of silver that has been taken from the whole Comstock Lode since it was first discovered.
"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
"J. BARR ROBERTSON."

BISMARCK'S NOBLE RAGE.

Thus looked Bismarck during his recent speech on Socialism: "As he raised his eyes for the first time, and contracting his bushy brows into a frown, looked round the House rapidly, as though taking stock of his foes, his face wore an angry look, that boded evil to those who should cross him during the day's proceedings. Judging from his appearance, it seemed that he had added a stone to his weight since last June, and that his health is still far from what his friends must wish it to be. His delivery is more broken and spasmodic than ever; he struggles obviously with some difficulty of breathing, and is obliged to pause from time to time (even in the middle of a sentence) apparently to gather strength or to control his temper. His hands are hardly at rest for a moment—either they are twisting a huge lead pencil, brushing at his cuffs, or clenching at the shining breast-plates of his dark overcoat. But his gray eyes are as bright and fierce as of yore, and his voice, at moments of paroxysm of excitement, rings out as defiantly and manfully as ever. Altogether he is the most remarkable incorporation imaginable of conscious power and restrained passion, and it is not to be wondered at that weaker natures positively quake before him when he is in one of his reckless and desperate moods."

A NEW TRAMWAY ENGINE.

The Yorkshire Post says the Yorkshire Engine Company have made a public trial between Lady's Bridge and Thimbley, Sheffield, of a new tramway engine. Its performances were regarded by all who witnessed them as extremely satisfactory. It is made to resemble as much as possible an ordinary car. The upper structure is of polished wood and glass, and there is a door at either end, having sliding windows. The lower portion of the engine is surrounded by a tender carried down to within a few inches of the ground, so that it becomes quite impossible for anyone to be run over. The whole of the machinery is concealed from view, and so to an inexperienced eye there is little to indicate an engine. The rapidly with which it can be brought to a

state of rest is remarkable, a space of little more than its own length being required for the operation. The driver in working the engine sits at the front end, and has a good view of the road. All the levers, &c., are placed compactly together, and by the working of these he has, with the greatest ease, the engine under full control. The road seems to have but little effect on the engine, as the same speed is maintained on the inclines; and the crucial test is starting on the incline from a state of rest. It was the opinion of most of those present that the time is not distant when street cars will be worked by steam in this country.

AMERICAN SINGERS.

"The life of an American girl who goes to Italy to study music and prepare for the operatic stage is, perhaps, peculiar; and there is much connected with it that I have not seen published, and yet which, I should think, might be of interest to the public, for I believe that the public always is interested in that which pertains to the stage. The speaker was a young woman. Her figure was excellent, her bearing dignified and graceful, her face frank and intelligent—not pretty, but better than that, fine-looking. The eyes were large and blue, the nose well-shaped, the mouth large, but with delicate curves and capable of much expression. Seen in repose this face was a trifle heavy and stern; but when the young woman spoke it lighted up most charmingly. She had a foreign mannerism that was almost an affect. She looked a German. She is a native-born American. The public in Europe know her as Catherine Marco, a soprano singer of much promise. The many friends of that much-mourned actor and genial gentleman, Mark Smith, know her from Europe. Kate, who has just returned from Europe after a sojourn of six years, 'I presume,' she said, 'that my experience is a fair example of that of many of the young women who attempt to reach the operatic stage, and such as it is you are welcome to it.' In June, 1872, I went to Milan, as many other American girls do, with a fair musical education, as it goes here, and hoping to make something of myself. The first thing after reaching Milan was to perfect myself in the Italian and to secure a teacher. My teacher was Sangiovanni, a very brilliant master, with whom I studied a year and a half. Being desirous of learning the language perfectly, and being in Milan on business, I went very little in American society, and consequently do not know all the Americans who were studying there. But some I know whom the public know. There was Antonia Bonney of Boston, who was then singing and studying. She is in Paris, and is a very acceptable singer. She is a beautiful girl, with a very pleasing light soprano voice. Miss Munniger of this city was also there. She studied hard and succeeded, singing in Italy with success, and also one season in Milan. She is in Italy. She is a brilliant soprano. Another well-known American, Miss Thursty, who studied with the teacher whom I did. She studied only oratorios and church music. Another was Miss Jones of Cincinnati, who has since been engaged by Carl Rosa, and is singing for him in London. She is a contralto. There was also Miss Stone of New York, who married an American, Wm. McDonald, the bass of the Carleton Opera Troupe. They are traveling in this country. There were many other American girls. But I can't recall them at this moment. This I speak of succeeded. There were many who simply disappeared after making their debut. There were also American gentlemen studying in Milan, among whom I recall William Green of Baltimore. He called himself Verdi. I sang with him eight months in the Imperial Theater at Lomborg, Poland. He had a good baritone voice. Why, you know of him. He sang here last season. He is in London, studying with the great baritone, Victor Maurel. Then there were some Göttschalks, the baritone, a brother of the pianist. He is an American born, being a native of New Orleans. He studied in Milan and afterward sang with success, being especially successful as the 'Duke' in *Lucetta Borgia*. He is a member of the Strakosch troupe. George Sweet is another successful American. He is filling a successful engagement at the Krall Theater in Berlin."

"Do most of these singers you speak of sing under assumed names?"
"No; I think Mr. Green was the only one who changed his name. You see I have. I had to, of course, although I did not want to; but how it would sound to say, 'Have you heard Smith sing?' So I called myself Catherine Marco. My own name is Kate; you know, and I took my father's name, Mark, and changed it to Marco. It makes a very good stage name—don't you think so? But perhaps I am going too fast. You want to know something of the manner of study, of the routine? Very well. First let me say that there are a great many English-speaking students in Milan. They may be counted by hundreds. They are the chief support of many teachers. The Italians do not like them, and throw obstacles in the way of their success. The teachers charge them roundly, asking from 5 to 8 francs a lesson, while they teach Italians for a quarter of that sum. These lessons are given at the residence of the pupils. The first thing attempted is the placing or pointing of the voice, as they call it. I don't know that I can explain it well. It is arranging the tones. If you sing a note badly the teacher will change it, perhaps from a head to a chest tone, or vice versa, arranging the tones so that the singularity makes them the same. I was fortunate enough to have my voice placed by nature, so I didn't need the assistance of a master in that. So, you see, I know less about it than Catherine might. I also had the trill, which was a great help. Of course I had to study much to perfect it. After studying the college of the voice, exercises, trills, runs, and the like—the pupil begins to learn her part in a half hour devoted to the college, and another half to the part in whatever opera the pupil may be learning. The master often having the pupil sing it all in 'ah'—that is, speaking no word but 'ah,' Sangiovanni, my teacher, employed no unusual methods. I am told that some masters make their pupils sing standing in a corner, with face to the wall and hands behind their backs, or in front of a mirror, or lying down. I don't believe in this. Many are attracted by such unusual methods, thinking they must be very effective. Sangiovanni allowed his pupils to sing naturally, watching them critically, and correcting any mannerism or other error. That I like. Few pupils go to the Milan Conservatory

of Music. I believe no Americans are permitted to attend. The course is seven years, and if you have a young, fresh voice, you do not want to have it lose its freshness, even before you make your debut."

"How do the pupils arrange for their debut?"
"Oh, that is done by the master. After a pupil is advanced far enough she is taken to some theater, and she sings before managers from the provinces. He says: 'Here is my pupil; you see what she is now. She will be ready for an engagement in so many months.' If the manager is pleased he may hear her sing again at the end of that time, and then may engage her for the carnival season. Every little provincial town has its little theater, and in these little towns the pupils make their debut. Few ever appear first in Milan, and I am told it is a rule that no debutante shall appear at La Scala. That and the Canobbiani are the royal theaters. The first is opened regularly every Carnival and Easter season, the latter not so often. Second to these are the excellent theaters, Dal Verme, Castellani and Carcano; and so a pupil can always hear first-class artists in Milan. This, I think, is a great advantage. I believe that a pupil can profit largely by closely studying good singers, and that much more depends upon the intelligence and adaptability of the pupil than upon the reputation of the master. A great master doesn't make a great singer by any means.

"Patience and perseverance are the great essentials—added, of course, to some natural talent. But above the debut stage, having sung before a manager, engaged, we will say, to sing in the Carnival season in some provincial town. The manager rarely engages more than one debutante. Sometimes he may secure a promising soprano and tenor for same season. This is rare. The rest of the company are experienced singers, good, bad or indifferent, as the case may be. So in fear and trembling the pupil goes to make her first appearance on any stage. The manager furnishes her her costume, and that is all he does furnish."

"Salary?"
"Oh, no. Never is a debutante paid anything. Sometimes they get a benefit, but not always. I have known girls to have to pay for the privilege of making a debut. I have known others to sing the entire season for nothing. I have known a girl to sing for the name of a benefit—that is, her name went on the bills as the beneficiary; the people who went to hear her thought they were paying their money for her benefit, and yet she got nothing. It was understood between her and the manager that she was only to have the honor of the benefit. I had been studying a year and a half when I made my debut. It was in the little town of Ivrea, in Piedmont, near Turin, and Rigoletto was the opera, in which I appeared as 'Gilda.' The local newspaper said that I did well, and ventured the assertion that I would not long sing in such little towns. I don't know what the criticism was worth. After it appeared I was introduced to the writer, a lawyer of the place and a gentleman. But it is not always safe to judge of a singer's merits by the criticisms of the newspapers. The Italians of the provinces are not rich, and money goes far with them. It has occurred that girls, having made their debuts, have been lauded to the skies, and praised without stint, and then have utterly disappeared. It is money that does it, either that of her friends or of her master; for, of course, such praise is to the credit of the master of the wonderful pupil."

"I have little confidence in the Italian masters," she continued. "They fatten the pupils, especially the foreigners. They want the pupil, no matter if her voice is the merest pipe, and as long as she has a franc will encourage her and take her money. There are pupils that have to pay for the privilege of making their debuts. It is cruel the way many of the poor things are treated. Imagine a poor girl—for it is rare that the pupils have much money; they do not come from the rich class—imagine a poor girl who hopes she has a voice, getting together a little money and going to Milan to study. Her voice is nothing, and the master knows it; and he knows it will not be much better. Yet he encourages her, and praises her; and so she goes on studying, until she perhaps makes her debut, and then she is laughed at, and she sinks out of sight. If she has any money left she probably goes on studying and hoping. But when the money is gone she goes too. Oh, there are many such cases. I remember a very sad case of this kind. A German girl went to Milan and studied faithfully, but she had no power of raising any moderate time for her food without injury that only loss in extra labour is incurred. By careful choice of the best breeds of the bonyx mori and selection of the most perfect cocoons, we may hope to command a market for the produce of sound eggs, for which I now pay 35 guineas per ounce. This will give work for intelligent men for about six weeks. Rearing for cocoons or silk offers employment suitable for ladies during four weeks, supposing they can grow the trees or buy the leaves of the morus alba from the owners of neighbouring waste lands, who may be induced to plant. When a certain supply of leaf can be secured—in the proportion of 1,350lb. to each ounce of eggs—the fittings for any well-ventilated room will be a wrought-iron stove, frames of any light wood not planed, strong net for the beds, and cotton nets for changing, hygrometer, thermometer, and a few other small articles. Reeling off the cocoons is soon learned, but a woman cannot earn the usual wage of the country at this work, and the produce in England and her Colonies is not yet sufficient to encourage the establishment of a filature; but there is a ready market for cocoons in Italy and France; these may be found sufficiently remunerative as the produce of barren land, with less cost in labour than the produce of eggs."

"The delay in giving the notice of awards has caused much dissatisfaction, and has led to the omission from the unofficial lists of prize-takers, published by some newspapers, of the names of leading English firms, such as Cross & Sons, &c., whose goods are appreciated in every household, and who have displayed their manufactures at the Exhibition. The Jurors have recognised the excellence and purity of Messrs. Cross & Sons' and Messrs. & Co.'s exhibits by Three awards, including Two Gold Medals.—Morning Post.

Mrs. Carpenter got \$1,000 from the Detroit liquor-dealers to study up the constitutionality of the Michigan liquor law. He did study up and sent his opinion last week. It was very brief and to the effect: "You can't break the law."

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 18 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic Wall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), Mexico (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

Via San Francisco, via Hongkong, via Brindisi, or via Suez.
Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.):—

Letters, 80 84 88
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 34 38
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10
Registration, 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named, can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two, or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter.

For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do this they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, metal pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal building pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern/Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Port Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as sandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indian, Dyes, &c.; Iron, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mail will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Preparation of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

5. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

6. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

7. The letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

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85

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Piers.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Egean	h	Stewart	Brit.	str.	843	Dec. 13	Linstead & Co.	Takao & Yokohama
Albat	h	F. Ashton	Brit.	str.	366	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy & Taiwan
Bombay	h	Thompson	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong	Coast Dock
Oliver	h	Prowse	Brit.	str.	810	Dec. 8	Borneo Company, Limited	Bangkok
Dale	h	Thompson	Brit.	str.	654	Dec. 17	Yuen Fat Hong	Tag Plying
Fame	h	Stapan	Brit.	str.	117	Dec. 17	H. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.	To-day
Georgie	h	Fraser	Brit.	str.	1834	Dec. 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.
Glengyle	h	Fraser	Brit.	str.	1206	Dec. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Higo
Hakon Adelsen	h	Bergthly	Norw.	str.	1004	Nov. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Singapore and Penang
Malacca	h	Smith	Brit.	str.	1846	Dec. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Marble	h	Munoz	Span.	str.	425	Dec. 18	Remedios & Co.	Manila
Menelaus	h	Scale	Brit.	str.	1559	Dec. 21	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.
Noma	h	Nagel	Ger.	str.	608	June 28	Kwok Achong	Saigon
Olympia	h	Nagel	Ger.	str.	783	Dec. 15	Stemmen & Co.	London, &c.
Patroclus	h	White	Brit.	str.	1650	Dec. 20	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.
Penedo	h	Cain	Brit.	str.	652	Dec. 19	Melchers & Co.	London, &c.
Perusia	h	McKirdy	Belg.	str.	2297	Dec. 17	Order	London, &c.
Sea Gull	h	Roberts	Amer.	str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	Coast Ports
Somerset	h	Pockley	Brit.	str.	1100	Dec. 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports
Thales	h	Pockley	Brit.	str.	825	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports
Yesso	h	S. Ashton	Brit.	str.	559	Dec. 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports
Yotung	h	Goggin	Brit.	str.	286	Dec. 20	Kwok Achong	Australian Ports
Zambanga	h	Arranguren	Span.	str.	615	Dec. 12	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports
Sailing Vessels								
Agate	h	Pike	Amer.	bge.	620	Dec. 20	Captain	London
Alden Bessie	h	Noyes	Amer.	bge.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Bombay
Alma	h	Ohlsson	Swed.	bge.	332	Nov. 20	Meyer & Co.	New York
Alva	h	Souza	Port.	ah.	631	Nov. 8	Brandao & Co.	Saigon
Amy Turner	h	Newell	Amer.	bge.	991	Nov. 10	Russell & Co.	London
Arctide	h	Laing	Amer.	bge.	455	Nov. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Black Watch	h	Kenish	Brit.	bge.	389	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Bua Cao	h	Lange	Span.	bge.	388	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Capella	h	Andersen	Swed.	bge.	307	Dec. 8	Captain	London
Caravonshire	h	Flahwick	Brit.	bge.	388	Nov. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London
Charis	h	Gautiere	Foh.	bge.	256	Nov. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Chengtoo	h	Bakie	Brit.	bge.	304	Nov. 14	Borneo Co. Limited	London
Christina	h	Okra	Nic.	bge.	173	Dec. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	London
Cingalee	h	Le Couter	Brit.	bge.	336	Dec. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London
Civiale	h	Nissen	Ger.	bge.	380	Nov. 20	Stemmen & Co.	London
Cocoran	h	Hall	Amer.	bge.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	London
Coloma	h	Hall	Amer.	bge.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	London
Commissary	h	Morison	Brit.	bge.	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.	London
Condor	h	Steffens	Ger.	bge.	368	Nov. 22	Stemmen & Co.	London
Connaught Ranger	h	Murphy	Brit.	bge.	1163	Nov. 8	Melchers & Co.	London
Corduan	h	Bertaud	Foh.	bge.	459	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Craig Auld	h	Hawkins	Brit.	bge.	811	Nov. 24	Olyphant & Co.	London
Crossader	h	Ingram	Amer.	bge.	689	Nov. 27	Butterfield & Swire	London
Dartmouth	h	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Davina	h	Scott	Brit.	bge.	428	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Don Quixote	h	King	Amer.	bge.	1128	Sept. 18	Russell & Co.	London
Earl of Devon	h	Beir	Brit.	bge.	441	Nov. 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Elizabeth Childs	h	Lindbergh	Brit.	bge.	381	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.	London
Elizabeth Nicholson	h	Grifferson	Brit.	bge.	381	Oct. 17	Borneo Co. Limited	London
Emilio V.	h	Geronzi	Ital.	bge.	724	Nov. 8	Musso & Co.	London
Esperance	h	Gougon	Foh.	bge.	272	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Faugh Balagh	h	Rite	Ger.	bge.	314	Nov. 18	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Firth of Forth	h	Cooper	Brit.	bge.	380	Nov. 12	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Fleeting	h	Guest	Amer.	bge.	829	Oct. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Fleming	h	Johnson	Dan.	bge.	365	Nov. 22	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Florence Nightingale	h	McIntyre	Brit.	bge.	464	Dec. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Fontenay	h	Taylor	Brit.	bge.	635	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Forward	h	Yandevord	Brit.	bge.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	London
Friedrich	h	Bertelsen	Ger.	bge.	293	Nov. 24	Wieler & Co.	London
Friedrich	h	Dau	Ger.	bge.	594	Dec. 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.	London
Gesme Bros.	h	Trumbach	Ger.	bge.	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	London
Hall Columbia	h	Bereton	Amer.	bge.	363	Nov. 19	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Hamburg	h	Kage	Ger.	bge.	349	Nov. 29	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Hansa	h	Donsken	Ger.	bge.	498	Nov. 12	Wieler & Co.	London
Hattie N. Bange	h	Bangs	Amer.	bge.	586	Dec. 2	Captain	London
Hawthorn	h	Mead	Brit.	bge.	296	Dec. 2	Wieler & Co.	London
Helena	h	Volgarden	Ger.	bge.	372	Nov. 28	Wieler & Co.	London
Highlander	h	Hutchinson	Amer.	bge.	1352	June 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Holstein	h	Kilper	Ger.	bge.	281	Nov. 19	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Hopetown	h	Shaw	Brit.	bge.	522	Sept. 3	Rozario & Co.	London
Hulton Castle	h	Scott	Brit.	bge.	548	Nov. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Invincible	h	Wickland	Amer.	bge.	1450	Dec. 6	Meyer & Co.	London
J. H. Ingenier	h	Daw	Amer.	bge.	809	Nov. 24	Butterfield & Swire	London
Johann Friedrich	h	Krieger	Ger.	bge.	242	Nov. 24	Wieler & Co.	London
Kvik	h	Larsen	Norw.	bge.	417	Dec. 14	Meyer & Co.	London
Laura R. Burnham	h	Phillips	Amer.	bge.	673	Dec. 14	Captain	London
Louisa	h	Shierloh	Ger.	bge.	245	Oct. 17	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	London
Lulu	h	Maher	Brit.	bge.	378	Nov. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London
Maid of Judah	h	Webb	Brit.	bge.	648	Dec. 14	Rozario & Co.	London
Manilla II.	h	Gonner	Ger.	bge.	511	Nov. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	London
Marco Polo	h	Breckwoldt	Ger.	bge.	368	Nov. 29	Wieler & Co.	London
Matchless	h	Dawes	Amer.	bge.	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.	London
Melrose	h	Plumer	Amer.	bge.	994	Sept. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Mercury	h	Thomas	Brit.	bge.	361	Dec. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Min-y-don	h	Leslie	Brit.	bge.	1108	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	London
Moneta	h	Bisset	Brit.	bge.	621	Aug. 1	Russell & Co.	London
Morning Star	h	Michaelson	Slam.	bge.	870	Dec. 10	Ohlsson	London
Napier	h	Fryde	Brit.	bge.	1200	Nov. 18	Messageries Maritimes	London
Nardoo	h	Paul	Brit.	bge.	379	Nov. 18	Cheong Woo	London
Ningara	h	Paulsen	Ger.	bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Nicolaus	h	Stolken	Ger.	bge.	157	Oct. 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Phaeton	h	Fasso	Foh.	bge.	342	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Prince Arthur	h	Scheel	Brit.	bge.	676	Dec. 11	Chinese	London
Romantic McNeil	h	Wills	Brit.	bge.	295	Dec. 14	Chinese	London
San Francisco	h	Brown	Amer.	bge.	611	Dec. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
S. R. Borge	h	Lamcken	Ger.	bge.	284	Dec. 18	Stemmen & Co.	London
Supple	h	Binge	Amer.	bge.	607	Dec. 10	Russell & Co.	London
Starling	h	Vincent	Ger.	bge.	210	Nov. 20	Wieler & Co.	London
Strathmore	h	Miller	Brit.	bge.	1159	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray	London
Sunatara	h	Clough	Amer.	bge.	1090	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	London
Taiwan	h	Jessen	Ger.	bge.	873	Nov. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Tartar	h	Kamena	Ger.	bge.	256	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	London
The Goolva	h	Torkelson	Brit.	bge.	717	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London
Theresa & Nelly	h	Bartlett	Foh.	bge.	358	Nov. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	London
Varuna	h	Sachau	Ger.	bge.	488	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.	London
Verona	h	Bartlett	Brit.	bge.	668	Oct. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Vesta	h	Dirks	Ger.	bge.	808	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.	London
Wilhelm Hameyer	h	Holtz	Ger.	bge.	512	Dec. 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.	London
Canton								
Chikiang	h	Ort	Brit.	str.	799	Dec. 18	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Kestrel	h	British	gun vessel	582	4	100	Dec. 14	Fred. Edwards
Maple	h	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Marques del Duero	h	Spanish	transport	850	...	...	Nov. 7	Guillaume Lob
Meccano	h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Mosquito	h	British	gunboat	480	4	60	Nov. 22	La Com. G. A. Grey
Salas	h	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Dec. 15	M. Torres
Vitor Amador	h	Spanish	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	20	...	Nov. 19	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	h	British	dispatch vessel	859	2	350	...	William M. Anselmy

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Dec. 21st, 1878.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Patron.	English.	Cash.	Chinese Name.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉		
" " " " " "	270	250	花旗烟猪肉		
" " " " " "	220	200	福州烟猪肉		
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150	尾龍扒		
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130	120	鹹牛肉		
" " " " " "	160	150	燒牛肉		
" " " " " "	99	70	湯肉		
" " " " " "	150	130	牛肉粉		
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦		
" " " " " "	300	270	牛脚		
" " " " " "	300	270	鹹牛脚		
" " " " " "	500	400	牛頭		
" " " " " "	130	120	牛心		
" " " " " "	130	120	牛肩		
" " " " " "	45	35	牛腰		
" " " " " "	55	45	牛腰		
" " " " " "	100	90	牛尾		
" " " " " "	70	60	牛肝		
" " " " " "	55	45	牛肚		
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚		
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿		
" " " " " "	220	200	金華火腿		
" " " " " "	350	320	來路火腿		
Mutton Chop, . . . lb.	180	160	羊腩		
" " " " " "	180	160	羊手		
" " " " " "	140	130	羊手		
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	猪臟		
" " " " " "	100	90	猪脚		
" " " " " "	110	100	猪脚		
" " " " " "	90	80	猪頭		
" " " " " "	60	50	猪心		
" " " " " "	90	80	猪腰		
" " " " " "	110	100	猪肝		
" " " " " "	160	150	猪牌		
" " " " " "	160	150	鹹猪肉		
" " " " " "	160	150	猪油		
" " " " " "	120	110	猪油		
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚		
" " " " " "	80	70	羊心		
" " " " " "	80	70	羊腰		
" " " " " "	160	140	羊肝		
" " " " " "	225	210	猪仔		
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油		
" " " " " "	120	110	生牛油		
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核		
Veal, . . . lb.	140	130	牛仔肉		
Poultry.					
Opones, . . . catty	200	180	雞		
Deer, Shanghai, . . . each	150	140	鴨		
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110	鴨		
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	90	鴨		
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	鴨		
Geese, . . . catty	120	110	鴨		
Partridges, . . . each	300	270	鴨		
Phasants, Shanghai, . . . each	700	600	鴨		
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿		
Quail, . . . catty	90	80	鴿		
Rabbits, live, Canton . . . each	700	650	省城家兔		
" " " " " "	600	500	上海家兔		
Snipe, . . . catty	120	110	沙鴨		
Tot, . . . catty	200	160	水鴨		
Turkeys, Cuck, . . . catty	500	400	火雞		
" " " " " "	350	300	火雞		
Wild Duck, Shanghai . pair	700	600	上海鴨		
" " " " " "	500	—	海鴨		
Fish.					
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	400	300	肚魚		
Bream, . . . catty	70	60	鯽魚		
Carp, . . . catty	80	70	鯉魚		
Catfish, . . . catty	60	50	赤魚		
Codfish, Salt, . . . catty	160	—	鹹魚		
Crabs, . . . catty	100	60	蟹		
Cuttle Fish, . . . catty	80	70	墨魚		
Dace, . . . catty	70	60	土魚		
Dog Fish, . . . catty	50	40	跌沙		
Kel, Congor, . . . catty	60	50	鯪魚		
" " " " " "	110	100	淡水鯪		
" " " " " "	70	60	刺皮		
Fresh Fish, Large . . . catty	140	130	大鮮魚		
" " " " " "	40	30	鮮魚仔		
Garoupa, . . . catty	160	—	鮮魚		
Gudgeon, . . . catty	80	70	石斑		
Gurnard, . . . catty	100	90	紅魚		
Haddock, . . . catty	60	50	黃魚		
Herrings, fresh . . . catty	50	40	黃魚		
" " " " " "	110	100	鹹魚		
King Crab, . . . each	110	100	生龍蝦		
Live Fish, . . . catty	120	110	生龍蝦		
Lobsters, . . . catty	140	130	龍蝦		
Mullet, . . . catty	80	70	鱈魚		
" " " " " "	90	80	鱈魚		
Oysters, . . . catty	130	110	生蠔		
Parrot Fish, . . . catty	100	90	雞公魚		
Perch, . . . catty	80	70	頭魚		
Pike, . . . catty	110	—	鱸魚		
Plaice, . . . catty	80	70	鱈魚		
Tomato, White . . . catty	60	50	白蘭		